

BOO

The *bookish* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still edifies his ears,
And always list'ning to himself appears. *Pope's Essay on Criticism*

BOOKISH. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whose *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down.

Shakespeare Henry VI. p. ii.

I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting gentlewomen in the
scape. *Shakespeare Winter's Tale.*

Xantippe follows the example of her namesake; being married to a *bookish* man, who has no knowledge of the world.

Spektator, N° 482.

BOOKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *bookish*.] Much application to books; over-studiousness.

BOOKLEARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books, or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden's Persius.*

He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to some *booklearned* companion, without blushing. *Swift.*

BOOKLEARNING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books; a term of some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more uneasy fellows than great clerks.

Sidney.

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. *Barnet's Tr. Earle.*

BOOKMAN. *n. f.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd.

Shakespeare Love's Labour Lost.

BOOKMATE. *n. f.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.

This Amado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport,
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakespeare Love's Labour Lost.*

BOOKSELLER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *sell*.] He whose profession it is to sell books.

And I will *book* thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can beg. *Shakespeare Ant. and Cleopatra.*

BOOK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *book*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakespeare Measure for Measure.*

2. *To book.* With advantage; over and above.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances, and means to *book*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare Henry IV. p. ii.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp to *book*: both images regard. *Herbert.*

He might have his mind and manners formed, and he be instructed to *book* in several sciences. *Locke.*

3. It seems, in the following lines, used for *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds. *Shakespeare Henry V.*

BOOT. *n. f.* [from *boot*, Armorick; *botas*, a shoe, Welch; *bote*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little—
—I'll wear a *boot*, to make it somewhat rounder.

Shakespeare Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Milton.*

Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question, but it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

BOOT OF A COACH. The space between the coachman and the coach.

To *boot*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boat, boat, Master Shallow, I know the young king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses. *Shakespeare Henry IV. p. ii.*

BOOTH. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *bofe*.] Stockings to serve for boots; spatterdash.

His lacquey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *boot-bofe* on the other, gartered with a red and blue list.

Shakespeare Taming of the Shrew.

BOOT-TREE. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *tree*.] Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

BOOTCATCHER. *n. f.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

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I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups.

Arbutnot's History of F. Bull.

BOOR. *n. f.* [from *beer*, Dutch; *geboye*, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is prettily a male-content.

L'Estrange.

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer waste his life.

Temple.

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and baffl'd by a *boor*.

Dryden.

BOORISH. *adj.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is in the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the *boorish*, is, company of this female.

Shakespeare As you like it.

BOORISHLY. *adv.* [from *boorish*.] In a boorish manner; after a clownish manner.

BOORISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *boorish*.] Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE. *n. f.* [from *boor*, Sax.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

TO BOOT. *v. a.* [from *boot*, to profit, Dutch; *bot*, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; *botan* is, to repent, or to compensate; as,
He is pyt j bot and bote,
And bet byoven bome.]

1. To profit; to advantage.

It shall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuse it, when they see no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny, that aliens and strangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth use to be wrought at the first in them, without sermons. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain.

Shakespeare R. II.

If we thum
The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,
What *boots* it us these wars to have begun. *Fairfax, b. i.*

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can beg. *Shakespeare Ant. and Cleopatra.*

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The offer and the *botcatcher* ought to partake. *Swift.*

BO'OTED. *adj.* [from *boot*.] In boots; in a horseman's habit.

A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BOOTH. *n. f.* [from *boot*, Dutch; *booth*, Welch.] A house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the quest made of the northern men, such as had their *booths* standing in the fair.

Camden's Remains.

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a *booth*.

Swift's Predictions.

BOOTLESS. *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell
Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wisdom, with *bootless* expence of travel, to wander in darkness.

Hooker, b. i. p. 36.

Botflies speed,
When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakespeare.*

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:
He seeks my life.

Shakespeare Merchant of Venice.

2. Without success; perhaps without boots; *Shakespeare* having, in another place, used the word *boot* for boots.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him *bootless* home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakespeare H. IV.*

BO'OTY. *n. f.* [from *boot*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 650.*

His confidence is the hue and cry that pursues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar.

L'Estrange.

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv. sat. viii.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, fortune would not suffer me; the drops bleed in my mouth. *Shakespeare Winter's Tale.*

3. *To play booty.* To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The French use, *je fais booty*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we play *booty* against ourselves: our confidences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think I write *booty*.

Dryden.

BOPEEP. *n. f.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] To look out, and draw back as if frighted, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bopeeps*,
And go the fools among.

Shakespeare King Lear.

Rivers,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriors,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

BORACHIO. *n. f.* [from *boracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you think of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*! you're an absolute *borachio*.

Congreve's Way of the World.

BORABLE. *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

BORAGE. *n. f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and rough; the flowers consist of one leaf; are of a wheel shape, and divid'd into five segments, almost to the bottom, which end in sharp points, like a star; the apices, in the middle of the flower, are sharp-pointed, and adhere together; the seeds are rough, and appear like a viper's head. This plant is often used in the kitchen, and for a cool tankard in the summer time; and the flowers are used in medicinal cordials.

Millar.

BORAMEZ. *n. f.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breakings, and liveth while the plants be consumed about it.

Breun's Vulgar Errata, b. i. c. 27.

BORAX. *n. f.* [from *borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine.

Quincy.

BORDEL. *n. f.* [from *borde*, Teut. *berdel*, Armorick.] A brothel; a bawdyhouse.

Making even his own house a stew, a *borde*, and a school of lewdness, to instil vice into the unvary years of his poor children.

Vol. I. South.

BOR

BORDER. *n. f.* [from *bord*, Germ. *borde*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have, of Paris work, looking-glasses, bordered with broad *borders* of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 960.

The light must strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders*. *Dryden's DuRafney.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needle-work, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*,
And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
Of every flower and herb there set in order. *Spenser's Muir.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

TO BORDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge.

border upon the province of Croatia, which, in time past, was continual wars with the Turks garrisons.

Kuelles's History of the Turks.

Virtue and Honour had their temples *bordering* on each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders* upon profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly.

Tillotson.

TO BORDER. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which *border* the sea called the Persian gulf. *Raleigh's History.*

BORDERER. *n. f.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*. *Shakespeare Henry V.*

An ordinary horse will carry two sacks of sand; and, of such, the *borderers* on the sea do bestow sixty, at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number. *Carew's Survey.*

The easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war:
The rather for their feat, being next *borderers*
On Italy; and that they abound with horse. *B. Johnson's Catil.*

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of *borderers*, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad,
Her *borderers*; on mutual slaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Phillips.*

TO BORDERAGE. *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders.

Long time in peace his realm established,
Yet oft annoy'd with sundry *borderages*
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign scatterlings. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

TO BORE. *v. a.* [from *bore*, Sax.] To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as soon,
This whole earth may be *bore'd*, and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shakespeare Midsum. Night's Dr.*

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thrust, into the places *bored*, wedges of some hot trees.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 456.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then if you suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth.

Digby on Bodies.

But Capys, and the graver fort, thought fit
The Greeks suspected present to commit
To seas or flames; at last, to search and *bore*
The sides, and what that space contain'd to explore. *Danham.*

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together.

Confider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots seen, what bustling crouds I *bore'd*,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

TO BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, and so less; not to *bore* a hole of a foot.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

2. To push forward towards a certain point.